

ITS SIXTEENTH YEAR.

Dear Wife: Institute to Open Next
Wednesday.

People from All Over the State Begin
to Arrive.

The New Belling Waterbury W
Company.

On Wednesday the Deaf Mute institute in this city commenced its sixteenth school year, and the pupils have already commenced to arrive from all parts of the state. The greatest number ever present on the opening day in any previous year has been less than seventy-five, but it is expected that there will be more than one hundred in town by Wednesday morning, and they will continue to arrive for several weeks. Many of these are undergraduates who simply return from a summer's vacation, but many are pupils who enter the hospitable gates of the institute for the first time. The over inmates will find many material changes in the school this winter. The magnificent new building is practically completed, and will contain all the class rooms and work shops, leaving the old structure entirely for sleeping and living rooms, and the old study rooms have been remodelled into dormitories to accommodate the largely increased attendance. The teachers, they will find, are the same, with the same kindly feeling which makes many of these unfortunate children look upon the school as a second home. The greatest change has been in the office of superintendent. Last year this officer, toward the end of the term, was stricken with a complication of diseases which kept him confined to his room for the better part of two months. This year the superintendent is a man in perfect health, strong, vigorous and active, and ready to push the work of the school to the highest pinnacle of success, yet withal a man of the same kindly gentle spirit that endeared his predecessor beyond measure to the young people in his charge. Last year the office was held by Mr. Edwin S. Ray, and this year the same man, in name, takes the place, but the judicious enjoyment of his three months' vacation has almost made another man of him. Considering the work he has done in the past for the upbuilding and improvement of the school, with often suffering extremely poor health, there can be no doubt that under his future management the institute will soon take rank among the best institutions in the country.

Professor D. C. Bailey will, again take charge of the advanced classes in the deaf department this year, the same post which he has held for several years with excellent success. The second deaf class will be taught by Professor G. W. Ventell, who is succeeded as an instructor, Miss Marie Garman, recently a valuable teacher in the Iowa institution for the deaf, will take the next lower class, and Mr. H. M. Lambert the next. The primary department will be taught by Professor E. C. Campbell. Mrs. A. G. Manning will have the oral class or those who hear sufficiently well, to earn through the medium of an ear trumpet. Miss M. S. Thompson will teach articulation. In the coin department there are three classes. Professor F. E. Manning will teach the first class, Mrs. C. C. Wynn the second, and Miss M. E. Churchman the primary. In addition Miss Churchman will have charge of the music in all three classes.

The industrial classes for the deaf will be carefully conducted this year under the same instructors as last year. Mr. Samuel Gale will be the teacher of carpentry, and Mr. H. M. Lambert will have charge of the printing office and edit the weekly news, published by the students. In the domestic department Mrs. Anna Richardson will be matron, and Miss Mary Lambert will be girls' supervisor and will also teach sewing and cross-stitching. Mr. C. W. Tay or will be engineer and the other boys' supervisor. Mrs. Tay or will take motherly care of the small boys and F. E. Gray will be night watchman.

Art occupies the same place to the general public as music and oratory do to hearing people, so that special care will be taken in this branch of the school's work. Mr. Edward C. Campbell, himself an artist of no mean ability, will conduct these lessons. The course includes drawing, modeling and painting, and many beautiful pieces of work were done by the school last winter.

THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

The new building which will now be occupied for the first time has been a serious need for some years but not until the last legislature was an appropriation made for its erection. It was built by Atkinson & Sons after plans by Robert S. Roessard, and cost a little over \$53,000. This building will have some fine trimmings of pink and a foundation of red sandstone, and occupies a commanding position a little to the right and ahead of the old building. There are four entrances, two in front and two in the rear. These all lead into the large hall of the main floor and from them lead up two broad staircases which are supported by elaborately paneled columns. The steps are of very easy grade and have broad landings all way up.

The main hall runs nearly the entire length of the building of 150 feet. It is lighted by a number of side passages which run out to the walls and make exits from the school rooms. The walls and ceiling are of plain rough finish and a painted wainscot of polished and oiled white wood surrounds it. From this hall open out ten recreation rooms which are all nearly identical in general description. Each one has three doors, one near the desk for the teacher and another for the girls, both opening into the main hall, the other for the boys, opening into a side hall and thence into the main hall. These doors are so arranged that the teacher can see the boys as they file out of the room, at the same time she sees her girls as they come out, and the

and can accommodate the entire school. At one end is a big copper-lined sink in which the clothes are washed. After the clothes are cleaned, they are put in a wooden rack where a perforated tube thoroughly rinses them with boiling water, after which they can be left to dry without any wringing being necessary. It also has the addition of containing a dining room for the faculty, two dormitories and a number of other rooms. In the basement of the other part of the building during the summer there have been put in two very complete dormitories, one for boys and one for girls. Each of these contains several large bunks and a plunge bath, besides a long row of marble wash

The boiler house is two stories high, a steam laundry occupying the second floor, which does all the work of the school. On the ground floor is the furnace and boiler, which furnishes all the workings with steam heat. A conservatory is now under way close by which will be kept warm with steam heat all winter and will furnish plants for the hanging baskets in the school room windows, as well as for the outside flower beds. The only other building is the carpenter shop, a frame structure behind the old building.

Windows will be hanging baskets of flowers and shades will be hung in them. The floors are of polished hard pine and the base of the walls will be encased with the usual whitewood wainscot. The back doors will cover the walls on all sides above the wainscot and will be solid slabs of slate, making a perfect surface for chalk writing. Above these the walls are of rough finish. Stairs there are four similar rooms, a large assembly hall, and an art studio. This is situated at the extreme north end of the building and is lighted by windows on three sides. The walls and ceiling are of hard white finish and shades will be so arranged that the light will be thrown up against the white ceiling and thence reflected downward as if coming from a skylight. Opening from the art room is another room in which materials, easels and unfinished pictures will be kept. A small

The present needs of the school are not large, it needs furniture for the new building and some for the old one so, and it needs a new fence around the grounds, but these will probably be provided for at the next meeting of the legislature.

What Makes Beauty.

London Spectator.

Beauty is a result of race, of circumstances, such as persons, freedom and force of life and of continuous diet, not of intelligence and skill, less of the acquisition of knowledge, which later can only benefit the individual; whose features are fixed, past serious change before study is even begun. A man or a woman alters his or her face, and mental attitude, though it may greatly affect its meaning, can no more alter its shape than assiduous training can turn a smooth "ox-herrier" into the wiry kind from Airedale.

stone balcony is reached from the windows of these rooms and commands an unequalled view of the city and the mountains beyond. The assembly hall occupies the center of the building and is 60 by 75 feet with a ceiling 20 feet above the floor. The roof is vaulted and is divided by an area. The idea is plain with a barrel-vaulted ceiling. The platform is raised about 30 inches from the floor and back of it is a slate blackboard on which orders and announcements will be written. Just to the right of the platform a doorway leads to an ante-room for use on exhibition days. The acoustic properties of the hall are remarkable, and it is also well lighted. At about the illumination will come from 30 incandescent electric lamps arranged around the top of the wall, and if these do not prove sufficient, wiring can be done for three large electroliers and lamp brackets. This room was used for the evening exercises last year and will be used for chape and for a part of the meetings of the entire school.

The attic is reached by a narrow stair at the north end of the building and will not be used as yet. When needed it can be removed into two of three comfort-able rooms. In the basement are the work and storage rooms. A large room on the west side will be a printing office and a storeroom will be on the other side of the hall. At the south end a spacious room has been set apart for the use of the larger boys as a gymnasium and play room. Some of the other rooms, which are not so well lighted, will be used by the blind children for work and play. It is intended to teach the blind many of the trades and a broom and chair shop will probably be started for their instruction.

The building will be heated both directly by steam radiators in each room, and by a system of air ducts which will deliver to each room the pure out-door air, warmed by passing through steam coils. Ventilators near the door will carry out the cold and impure air as it descends.

The building as it stands is the cheapest structure of its kind ever erected in Colorado. Every detail is carefully completed and every available convenience employed. The interior work was largely done by the boys and is very well done. On the interior of some of the school rooms there were some outside angles in the wainscoting which were a source of considerable trouble to a regular carpenter who was to work upon it. A craft must have been used in and not only did the job the first time trying out; on and finished the angles without any trouble. The joiner work upon the staircases and the columns supporting them are also the exhibitions of the boys' skill. Superintendent May says that he has several boys now in the school who can go out and earn good livings, but they prefer to remain and finish the rest of their education.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

Of the \$81,000 appropriated by the legislature, the \$24,000 remaining has been used in enlarging the old building and in erecting some needed new ones. The addition is two stories high and of brick. Down stairs in it are a large dining hall, kitchen, pantries and storage rooms. The dining hall is a large and well-lighted room where there are 100 seats. The kitchen is large and well-lighted. The pantries are large and well-lighted. The storage rooms are large and well-lighted. The building is a fine example of modern architecture and is a credit to the city.

2000

Is Related to Thomas's Dress--The
Darning Bag Found.

1944-1945

200 100 37 100 100 37

"I have to pay dearly for our colonial she-
 bad to spend millions in defending
 Canadian rights. We may be sure that
 the rights of a few fishermen to cause a
 few seals in these cold and inhospitable
 seas is not likely to set two great nations
 at variance."

This is the *Editorial* of *London Daily
 Telegraph*, a journal which well ex-
 presses the sentiments of the English
 public.

There is but one exception to be taken to the foregoing well worked passages, and that is the words "a few seals." The trade in seals as carried on by English merchants is very large. Statistics show that since January last over 2,600 of the costly sea otter found purchasers among the connoisseurs who yearly visit London from St. Petersburg, Leipzig, Vienna, New York, and other great cities. The very latest skins which are sold at Nisani-Novgorod, St. Paul, Ynnabarso, a, Leipzig, and other fur fairs, are sent to London to be dressed and dyed. English skin dressers and gyps are also renowned for their skill; that practically London monopolizes the fur selling trade of the world.

What is a sea-skin? The natural reply would be, "the skin of a sea." But in matters of fashion, "sea" which is natural, is generally at a discount, and sea-skins are no exceptions to this rule. As the diamond must be polished, so must the sea-skin be dyed and dressed, before it is covered by our modern coats. Sea has the worst reputation of any fur worn, but it is the least understood and the most difficult to select. An impression prevails among American women that India or "camel's hair" slaws and sea-skin jackets are both a most unattractive, and will stand any amount of careless usage. Nothing can be further from the truth. Each of these costly wrappings should be treated tenderly. Of the two the sea-skin is by far the less durable.

In buying an expensive seal garment, we often hear the purchaser say: "Well, it is dear but it will last me a lifetime, and go to my caregiver after me."

Sometimes the merchant will corroborate this statement, but, no; if he is an honest merchant, and one who knows the real quality of the fur he is selling. On the sea's back the fur lasts a lifetime—the lifetime of the sea, often many a shore, by the sea's fer. But when they're dressed out into a modern shape, worn in all weathers however rough and blown about here and there by its owner when no in wear, seal skins soon lose their original and unique beauty.

The very choice skins, as, of course, better than the inferior kinds. Some will stand for 10, 15 or even 20 years and then have good portions left; wares may be made into smaller articles. But, however rich the fur the dealer must be sound for service. With seals as with every other fur it is best to select garments made from solid skins, as these always have value, while articles made from pieces, however skilfully joined, are generally worthless after a short time.

These goods are made from small cuttings of inferior and damaged skins, cleverly put together, but as they contain so many different skins, cannot wear evenly, and are seldom worth repairing. Better to buy lower qualities in solid skins, than rich looking furs made from pieces.

A "bug" moth's feet away from sea-
skin—some expert says because it is the
fur of a sea animal, others that the eye
repels these destructive insects!—is
nevertheless unwelcome to sea skin
in a warm place, when not in use. A
mosquito repellent renders a fur jacket and
sash, and entire, very costly the smooth
softness and gloss they present when
kept in a cool room. Experienced wear-
ers by simply touching a fur can at once
say whether it has been kept in a cold or
warm atmosphere.

Be careful not to get sea-sick, but if it should become so, accustom yourself to sea-sickness by taking a little "Dunkley's" with you, and a distance from the fire. Relieving of test by a salt-water is generally successful, and relays the our air. Grease spots can be removed from sea with the oil of sea-bone blotting paper and warm iron; and stains of sugar of lead upon the application of a weak solution of sulphuric acid.

The acclamation for sea skins has given rise to a number of indicators, principally among which are the museum seal, the fur of the rosette, mink, whose eagerness is great, and the favor a sea skin museum will set in motion for sea while a similar article in "mink" can be procured. "Mink" is a procurement of the room, and has a similar value as the fur, except in the room.

prince's saddle grows has undoubtedly no conception of the money value attached to his warm and silky coat. Still he probably finds it useful, while he is allowed to retain it. There are three varieties of saddles, the Russian, the American and the Kolinsky. A narrow pelatine, with end, in the Russian saddle, sells for sixty or seventy dollars in London; the American saddle is worth half the price, and the Kolinsky half that again. A *sine qua non* in a saddle is the carreeness of its color. Like those precious stones, the sapphire and the emerald, which cannot be so perfect in one as in another, the Russian saddle is more perfect in color than the American, but not very effectively, the American skin.

Furs are among the most beautiful, as they are among the most costly, articles of apparel. In every great capita, no woman in good circumstances considers her winter clothing as complete unless she can don her "furs." The sea skin coat for feminine wear has grown from the short jacket just passing the waistline, to a complete dress, reaching from neck to skirt hem. These garments range in price from two hundred to fifteen hundred dollars.

of the same, so no cats in June, so it is with the sable. Pale skins are considered artificial, but as no comparison with the natural, cat skins; while "imitation sable" finds no favor in the eyes of any one who knows the sable at all. Sable can be applied to more articles of dress than any other natural fur, and has been highly admired on the court robes of the Duchess of Beaufort, who wears a superb bounce of sable upon gowns of light colored satin, silk or velvet. A unique peculiarity of sable among all the furs is that it may be streaked without ruffling the hairs, either up or down.

And a sable is the euphemistic appellation sometimes bestowed on skunks. This creature has been for so long, and so persistently continues to be, in "bad odor," that it seems hard to believe that his fur is, next to sable, the best; that nature has known to the hunter or to the London fur market. Skunk is only made up in bands for trimming. A blue tone of the under fur is the most valuable, but the brown satin is also liked, and extensive bought. Sable and skunk, as well as beasain and mink; may be cleaned with beaver bran. But it is on carefully the right way of the fur, using a piece of dry flannel. Then cleanse the fur, and brush it in the same way with a long hairbrush and very soft brush; a with the utmost gentleness and care.

Bear is undeniably costly as a fur, the great demand and small supply keeping prices up. Cubs with their fine dark bay hair, yield the best skins. "Good bear," as the term goes in the trade, and which suggests Artemus Ward's "good Indian" *i. e.*, "good Indian," is quoted as one of the finest furs, "that bear" as about the worst. Black is cyer to imitate bear, and is a better looking article than the common bear. The long thick hair of this beast gets very matted in the wearing. I have a friend who has just purchased a petreine of the Polar bear. In color it suits her pale lemon colored cloth tail made costume very well, but it does not amuse "heretoe."

Even with caution, Dyed fur is a poor investment. It is better to have the real skin, from whatever animal it may come. It will last much longer, and preserve its smoothness and glossiness to the last. Dyed furs may be at once detected by the fact that they are the same color throughout, whereas real furs have often a sprinkling of gray hairs in them, and are a ways much lighter in color at the roots than at the tips of the fur. These remarks do not apply to sealskin, which is always, and should be dyed, as the undressed fur is far from lustrous.

Having secured the fur, the next thing to be done is to strip it from the skin. Some luxurious houses in the American

Opossum is effective when worn on garments of artistic colors. That this opinion is wisely shared by feminine buyers is proved by the fact that within the past six months in London three millions of Australian opossums have been sold to which must be added over forty thousand made up for kangaroos; two hundred and sixty thousand mus, thirty thousand marten, and no less than half a million skins of the various kinds of fox, including gray, silver and blue, to say nothing of lynx, musquash, otter, etc.

Camelina, the fur of the small South American rodent, is coming into fashion again. Beaver is more in demand than ever, not only a very small proportion of the goods so called are real beavers. Nutria—the skins of the capyba from South America—are sold as beaver, and are a good imitation of beaver, but not so serviceable. Beaver takes a good brown dye, and makes up well, but looks a trifle heavy. Squirrel capes, collar-ettes, neckerches and mufflers are effective in beaver.

Miniver is a word derived from wood French words, *menu*, *small*, and *vair*, a kind of fur. Ermine and miniver are interchangeable terms when applied to the skin of the snowy white weasel whose tail is streaked at its tip with rich black rings. Ermine is royal wear, the queen's state mantle is lined with it. Peers and judges have a right to don ermine, the first by virtue of their noble rank, the second as an emblem of purity of administration. Field ermine, in heraldry, refers to white shield with black spots, symbolizing justice. Theoretically ermine is never stained; practically it becomes dirty, like all other white surfaces. The best cleansing agent for ermine is powdered pidgeon-dung.

Russian foxes yield a beautifully soft, and rich-colored fur. The black fox is handsome, but wears indifferently. The blue fox is the most kept out of the market, even in London, by reason of its enormous price. White foxes, dyed to imitate it, are much used, and frequently sold as natural color. Marten tails, or zibeline, as they are called in Paris, form a costly and handsome trimming for coats of heavy cloths are difficult to move. New Mexicans are not yet in much request, but will probably be wanted during the coming month.

Following are the quotations for Colorado and New Mexican wool:

COLORADO.	
Medium and fine, choice	21¢/lb
Medium and fine, second	15¢/lb
Common and quarter blood	12¢/lb
Coarse, carpet	10¢/lb

fur, of the velvet or of cotton.

If very grey squirrel, is admired for linings of grown people's coats, and for children's peeringies, and woman trimmings. The color should be as clear grey as not have any red tints. Grey and white squirrels are chosen for the right: we'll, and inexpressiveness.

Raccoon is pressed into service for rugs and traveling coats.

American, gray and black, is the fur of the Persian. This dignity of fur was brought into fashion in the capital of civilization in the early days of the second empire. At that time the report ran that the pregnant ewe had to be killed in order that the animal should be so; and this, beyond compare; the fur was probably a device to raise the price.

Choice improved 90¢/lb
Partly improved 18¢/lb
Coarse carpet 16¢/lb
Coarse carpet, heavy or sandy 14¢/lb
Black 14¢/lb

Dr. Nelson, a Journalist of the San Jose, has an expressive illustration of the fact that can always be arrested by sending coughs, will be sent downward and the lungs, prevent, so as to produce a temporary congestion of the upper part of the body. In almost all cases of nervous or anemic malnutrition, the heart immediately resumes its natural function.

The wisest, most earnest, and most intelligent of the medical fraternity do not share the same reliance on drugs that many processors do. They are fast much more apt to make a patient cure himself by the observation of his diet and well-settled rules of hygiene than to make his stomach a clearing house for an apothecary's shop. — San Francisco

Wool Market.
Coates Bros., wool commission merchants of Palace Quay, have the following comments of the state of the market for September, 1890:

Trade continues as before reported. Prices are practically unchanged. All markets are quiet but the current want of manufacturers have made a fair demand for many descriptions. It is now probable that the tariff bill will be passed about the date named in our former issues, but those interested in wool have almost ceased to speculate on its effect on values, as it comes too late for this season and increased importations have probably more than offset any present benefit. There will, however, be more confidence in the future of trade and to this extent the passage of the act will be beneficial.

The Beece has been quiet, and but little inquired for; mecium is more in demand, and has sold freely at quotations; low grades are in irregular request; coming and, and celines are wanted, but buyers' views are but little above containing prices. Light grades of territory wood's have sold well, while dark and heavy lots are difficult to move. New Mexicans are not yet in much request, but will probably be wanted during the coming month.

Following are the quotations for Colo-	
rado and New Mexican wools:	
COLORADO.	
Medium and fine, choice	21¢24
Medium and fine, heavy	15¢18
Common and quarter blood	12¢20
Coarse, carpet	10¢17

Choke improved.	20/6/22
Partly improved.	18/6/22
Course carried.	16/6/22
Coarse carpet, heavy or sandy	14/6/22
Black	14/6/18

Dr. Nebo in *Journal* (p. a San Jo) says that an excessive application of the bar can always be arrested by bending coude, with the lead downward, and the jaws decent, so as to produce a temporary congestion of the upper part of the body. In most cases of nervous or anemic palpitation, the fear immediately resumes its natural function.

The wisest, most learned, and most intelligent of the medical fraternity go on to state the same reliance on drugs that their predecessors tell. They are very much more apt to make a patient cure himself by the observation of ordinary and well-settled rules of hygiene than to make his stomach a clearing house on a temporary basis. — San Francisco

COUNTY CONVENTION.

El Paso County Republican Convention.
The convention of the El Paso county Republicans was held at the El Paso hotel, last evening, for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention to be held at Pueblo, Colorado, on the 15th inst.

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The committee on permanent organization reported that the temporary organization was made permanent, and that another secretary should be appointed, who should be a local secretary, and act as secretary of the county central committee, to be appointed for the coming year; that the order of business be: first, nomination of a state senator; second, nomination of one representative; third, nomination of one delegate to the state convention; fourth, nomination of one delegate to the state convention; fifth, resolution on the state convention; sixth, resolutions; seventh, adjournment; a central committee.

Attention was called to the fact that a resolution had been adopted at the previous convention to elect a delegate to the state convention, and that the committee on permanent organization had reported that the temporary organization was made permanent, and that another secretary should be appointed, who should be a local secretary, and act as secretary of the county central committee, to be appointed for the coming year; that the order of business be: first, nomination of a state senator; second, nomination of one representative; third, nomination of one delegate to the state convention; fourth, nomination of one delegate to the state convention; fifth, resolution on the state convention; sixth, resolutions; seventh, adjournment; a central committee.

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COLORADO'S RESOURCES.

The magnificent exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. The Colorado Mineral Palace, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 12, 1896.

Never in the history of the St. Louis exposition has there been such a display of minerals as is now being shown in the Colorado Mineral Palace. The exhibit is a masterpiece of arrangement, and one who visits it will be convinced that it is the greatest display of minerals ever made in any place.

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There is an extensive private collection of a known grass seeds, and quite an assortment of grains and grasses from Saguenay county, grown 850 feet above sea level. There are two different varieties of potatoes from a factory in Denver, which prove of great interest to the acres.

In the center of the space occupied by the exhibit, is a large cone 27 feet in height, around the base of which are arranged various kinds of grain and other products from La Poudre and Rio Grande counties. The cone proper is covered with bunches of wheat, oats and grasses from Larimer and Boulder counties. On the very top of the cone is a large area of wheat. In the center of this area is a large electric light. After the 20th of September a magnificent exhibit of fruit will occupy the space around the great cone, making the already beautiful collection still more attractive. Massive blocks of building stone from Colorado counties occupy the terrace at the corner of Thirteenth and Olive streets, where they command great admiration and many comments. From Greenwood Springs there are two immense red sandstone blocks resting upon a base of the same material, the whole surmounted by a massive granite archway cut from one piece of stone.

COLORADO'S RESOURCES.

After making the rounds of this complete display of the different resources of the Centennial state, the sight-seer naturally becomes thirsty, and he has only to step to the refrigerator, where he will find a glass of most delicious natural mineral water from the famous springs at Manitou. It is so pure and refreshing that it is often for St. Louis people, accustomed to the muddy Mississippi from birth, to believe that it is water at all. Many of them linger and enjoy it, as they would a nectar, which is saying considerable.

COLORADO'S RESOURCES.

Are superb, showing typical Colorado mountain scenery, surpassing the best to be seen in Switzerland. There are several counties yet to be seen from among them being Ouray, from which a fine collection of minerals is expected early. Clear Creek will, as in a few days send in some very fine gold reports, value at several thousand dollars.

COLORADO'S RESOURCES.

The exhibit of merchant iron, steel, rails, nails and heavy castings from Pueblo occupies a prominent position in the Centennial state. Specimens of coal, coke and iron ore from Pueblo's great interest in St. Louis iron manufacturers. One could possibly visit the St. Louis exposition without seeing the Colorado exhibit. It is the largest, particular gem among many especially beautiful attractions. It earns the name of the general in command no names are used. The Colorado Mineral Palace is in the corner of the Colorado bureau of immigration and is a place, as the entire mineral display, now in St. Louis, will be returned to Colorado and placed in position in the same exhibit of the Centennial state.

COLORADO'S RESOURCES.

It can be truthfully said that the display made in St. Louis will be worth much to Colorado as a state. Through this showing thousands will be induced to visit the Mineral Palace, and after seeing the incomparable exhibit at Pueblo, will find some of the best of investment in a few sections of the state. The interest taken in the success of the Colorado Mineral Palace by the army of St. Louis mine owners increases daily, and it will be very easy to induce a train load of St. Louis capitalists to attend the opening Colorado visitors attending the St. Louis exposition report that universal interest is taken in the success of the palace, and it does now as though every mining district would be well represented. Colorado is the bright, particular star in the mine of St. Louis' people and the thousands within the city's gates. You may look for them when you throw open the doors of the Colorado Mineral Palace.

Princess of Princess Victoria, Princess Brancaccio and Others.

Miss Slocum, of New Orleans, married one of the brothers of the African explorers, Count Pietro Savorgnan di Brazza, and Count Giacomo Savorgnan di Brazza. The name of Brazza is famous

By giving due force and effect to such provision of the statute, which is the true rule of construction, there is no inconsistency or lack of harmony in the three sections cited. By the foregoing

The Madison Park Hotel, has 212 rooms occupied. That's a good showing as the season in the mountains has been unusually slow.

The pure air of Co. orado seems to have an effect even upon the tramp who has been here. A ragged, dirty specimen of "manoe" called at a boarding residence in the south part of town the other day and paraphrased the say of a house by humbly asking the gift of a bar of soap. He of course got it, and once deposited for the fountain to take a bath. His strange tale can be supported by affidavits if necessary and is decidedly "down to earth."

The fourth grace of the Lincoln second visit: the residence of their instructor, Mr. E. C. Barber, Yoncaay afternoon to witness the first of a series of "physical experiments" which will be performed for their benefit. By the use of screens and a lens a room was converted into a camera obscura and a line image of the street thrown upon a screen. Mr. Barber said that the apparatus and will repeat the experiment for anyone who may wish to see it.

